

The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

THE
SCHOOL LAWS OF ARIZONA,

AS APPROVED MARCH 10TH, 1887.

*WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS, LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS,
COURSE OF STUDIES, ETC.*

PUBLISHED BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
1887.

CHAPTER ONE.

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The Territorial Board of Education shall consist of the Governor, the Territorial Treasurer, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of which the Governor shall be President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary.

SEC. 2. The Board shall meet at the call of the Secretary, at the capital of the Territory, not less than once in each year, and a concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Board shall be necessary to the validity of any act of the Board.

SEC. 3. The powers and duties of the Board are as follows:—

First. To adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the Territory, for its own government, and for the government of the public schools and school libraries.

Second. To devise plans for the increase and management of the Territorial School Fund.

Third. To prescribe and enforce the use of a uniform series of text-books in the public schools; *provided*, no change of said text-books shall be considered or made by the Territorial Board of Education except at its regular meetings or at some special meeting thereof, held for that purpose, and notice of such intention shall be communicated by the Secretary of said Board in writing to each County School Superintendent at least sixty days prior to the time of holding such meeting; *and provided, further*, that in cities of over two thousand inhabitants the Board of School Trustees, in conjunction with the Principal of Public Schools of the District, may select text-books other than those adopted by the Territorial Board of Education.

Fourth. To prescribe and enforce a course of studies in the public schools.

Fifth. To adopt a list of books for school libraries.

Sixth. To grant (1) educational diplomas, valid for six years; and (2) life diplomas.

Seventh. To revoke, for immoral conduct, or evident unfitness for teaching, Territorial diplomas.

Eighth. To adopt and use, in the authentication of its acts, an official seal.

Ninth. To keep a record of its proceedings.

SEC. 4. Territorial educational diplomas shall be issued to such persons only as have held a first grade Territorial or County certificate for at least one year, and who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of having been successfully engaged in teaching for at least five years.

SEC. 5. Every application for a Territorial diploma must be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Territorial Board of Examiners, recommending that the same be granted.

SEC. 6. Life diplomas must be issued upon all and the same conditions as educational diplomas, except that the applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence of having been successfully engaged in teaching for at least ten years.

SEC. 7. All diplomas issued by said Board shall be signed by a majority of the members of said Board.

SEC. 8. Every person receiving a Territorial diploma must pay to the Board five dollars, to defray the expenses of issuing said diploma.

CHAPTER TWO.

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

SEC. 9. The Territorial Board of Examiners shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and two competent persons appointed by him, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 10. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be Chairman of the Board.

SEC. 11. The Board must meet at such times and places as the chairman directs, and must hold at least two sessions in each year.

SEC. 12. The Board has power:—

First. To adopt rules and regulations governing the examination of applicants for Territorial certificates, and for the government of County Boards of Examiners.

Second. To prepare questions for the use of County Boards of Examiners.

Third. To grant recommendations for life and educational diplomas.

Fourth. To grant Territorial certificates of the first grade, valid for four years.

Fifth. To grant Territorial certificates of the second grade, valid for three years.

Sixth. To review an order granting or revoking a County certificate.

Seventh. To revoke for immoral conduct or unfitness for teaching, any certificates issued by it.

Eighth. The Board may, at the expiration of the time for which they were granted, renew certificates for a like period for which they were originally granted.

SEC. 13. Every applicant for a first grade Territorial certificate must be examined by written and oral questions in algebra, geography, history and Constitution of the United States, physiology, hygiene, natural philosophy, orthography, defining, penmanship, reading, method of teaching, grammar, arithmetic, and the School Laws of Arizona. Applicants for a second grade certificate shall not be required to pass an examination in algebra, physiology, or natural philosophy.

SEC. 14. The standing in each study must be indorsed upon the certificate, otherwise it is not a valid certificate.

SEC. 15. Normal school diplomas from any State Normal School in the United States, and life diplomas issued by the State Board of Examination or Education in any of

the United States, must be recognized by this Territory as *prima facie* evidence of fitness for teaching; and the Board may, on application of the holders thereof, issue, without examination, Territorial certificates, and fix the grade thereof.

SEC. 16. The holders of diplomas are eligible to teach in any public school of the Territory.

SEC. 17. Holders of Territorial certificates are eligible to teach as follows:—

First. Those of the first grade in grammar schools.

Second. Those of the second grade in primary schools and as assistants in grammar schools, except in the first grades.

SEC. 18. The members of the Board shall each receive an annual salary of fifty dollars, payable out of the Territorial School Fund on the warrant of the Territorial Auditor.

CHAPTER THREE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 19. It is the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction:—

First. To superintend the public schools of this Territory.

Second. To investigate all accounts of school moneys kept by any Territorial, County or District officer.

Third. To apportion, subject to the supervision of the Territorial Board of Education, to the several counties, on the second Monday of January, June and September of each year, or whenever there are two thousand dollars in the Territorial School Fund, the amount of money to which each county may be entitled under the provisions of this Act, according to the number of persons between the ages of six and eighteen years, as shown by the last census lists of the several counties, and to furnish each County Treasurer and County Superintendent with an abstract of such apportionment. He shall also certify such apportionment to the Territorial Auditor, and, upon such

certificate, the Auditor shall forthwith draw his warrant on the Territorial Treasurer in favor of the County Treasurer of each county for the amount due said county.

Fourth. He shall prescribe suitable forms and regulations for making all reports, for conducting all necessary proceedings under this Act, and shall cause the same, with such instructions as he may deem necessary and proper for the organization and government of schools, to be transmitted to the County Superintendents for distribution to the District officers and teachers, who shall be governed in accordance therewith. He shall prepare a convenient form of school register, for the purpose of securing accurate returns from teachers of public schools, and shall furnish each County Superintendent with a number sufficient to supply at least one copy thereof to each district or school of such county. He shall also supply such blank teachers' certificates as may be prescribed for the use of the County Boards of Examiners. He shall certify the cost of printing said blanks, registers and certificates, together with the postage or expressage necessary to convey them to the County School Superintendents, to the Territorial Auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the Territorial Treasurer in favor of the person to whom said amount is due, and the Treasurer shall pay said warrant out of any money in the treasury to the credit of the Territorial School Fund; *provided*, the cost of printing said blanks and books shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars annually.

Fifth. He shall not be required to visit the Public Schools in the different counties, but shall communicate by mail with the several County School Superintendents.

Sixth. To make a printed report on or before the first day of December preceding each regular session of the Legislature, to the Governor, who shall transmit a copy thereof to the Legislature. Said report shall contain a full statement of the condition and amount of all funds and property appropriated for the purposes of education, the number and grade of schools in each county, the number of children in each county between the ages of six and eighteen years, the number of such attending public schools; also the number

of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, the average number of children that have attended the public schools during the two school years previous to July 1st of that year, the number attending private schools, the number that can read and write, the amount of school money appropriated to each county, the amount of school money raised by county taxation, district taxation, or otherwise; the amount expended for salaries of teachers, and for building of school-houses; a statement of plans for the management and improvement of public schools, and such other information relative to the educational interests of the Territory, as he may deem expedient.

Seventh. To have the law relating to public schools printed in pamphlet form, and annex thereto such forms as he may be unable to supply in the shape of blanks; also the course of study, rules and regulations of schools, a list of books as may be recommended by the Territorial Board of Education for school libraries, and such suggestions on school architecture as he may deem useful.

Eighth. To supply school officers and teachers, school libraries and the Territorial library with one copy each of the pamphlet mentioned in the preceding subdivision.

Ninth. To appoint in each county within this Territory a County Board of Examiners, composed of the County School Superintendent, who shall be *ex officio* chairman of the Board, and two competent persons. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have power to remove said examiners, upon good cause shown, except the *ex officio* chairman thereof, and to fill vacancies in said Board.

Tenth. To authenticate, with the official seal of the Board of Education, all writings and papers issued from his office.

SEC. 20. To deliver over, at the expiration of his term of office, to his successor, all property, books, documents, maps, records, reports and other papers belonging to his office, or which may have been received by him for use of his office.

SEC. 21. The office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be at some place where there is a post-office,

and he shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, which shall be paid quarterly out of the Territorial School Fund, upon warrants drawn by the Auditor.

CHAPTER FOUR.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

SEC. 22. The Probate Judge of each county in this Territory is hereby made *ex officio* County School Superintendent of the Public Schools for his county; *provided*, if in any county in which the duties of a Probate Judge are performed by the judge of any other court, the judge of such other court shall be *ex officio* County School Superintendent.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the County School Superintendent of each County:—

First. To apportion the school moneys to each district of his county and notify the County Treasurer in writing of the amount apportioned to each district and also to immediately notify in writing the Trustees of each School District in his county the amount apportioned to their several districts at said apportionment.

Second. On the order of the Board of School Trustees of any district to draw his warrant on the County Treasurer for all necessary expenses against the School Fund of any such district, the warrants must be drawn in the order in which the vouchers therefor are filed in his office. No warrant shall be drawn unless the money is in the proper fund to pay it, and no warrant shall be drawn upon the order of the Board of Trustees, against the County School Fund, for any district, except for teachers' salaries, unless such order is accompanied by an itemized bill showing the separate items, and the price of each in payment for which the order is drawn, nor shall any warrant for teachers' salaries be drawn, unless the voucher shall state the monthly salary of the teacher, and the name of the school month for which such salary is due. Upon receipt of such voucher, the County Superin-

tendent shall draw his warrant upon the County Treasurer, in favor of the parties, and for the amounts stated in such voucher; *provided*, that no warrants shall be drawn in favor of any school district or teacher thereof, unless monthly reports or fractional reports of a month for that district have been filed with the County School Superintendent; to keep open to the inspection of the public a register of warrants, showing the fund upon which the warrants have been drawn, the number thereof, in whose favor, and for what service drawn, and also a receipt from the person to whom the warrant was delivered. He shall, at each quarterly meeting of the Board of Supervisors of his county, make a written report of all warrants drawn upon the School Fund, and for what purpose, and if required, shall exhibit vouchers therefor.

Third. To preside over teachers' institutes held in his county, and to secure the attendance thereat of lecturers competent to instruct in the art of teaching, to enforce the course of study, the use of text-books, and the rules and regulations for the examinations of teachers prescribed by the proper authority.

Fourth. To issue upon the order of the County Board of Examiners, temporary certificates, valid until the next regular meeting of said Board.

Fifth. To certify to the Territorial Board of Examiners the names of persons examined before the County Board of Examiners.

Sixth. To distribute all laws, reports, circulars, instructions and blanks which he may receive for the use of school officers.

Seventh. To keep in his office the reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the reports of the school trustees, marshals and teachers, received by him; to record all official acts in a book, to be provided for that purpose, and at the close of his official term of office to deliver over to his successor such records, and all documents, books and papers belonging to his office, and to take a receipt for the same, which shall be filed in the office of the County Treasurer.

Eighth. To keep a record of his official acts, and of the proceedings of the County Board of Examiners, including a record of the standing in each study of all applicants examined.

Ninth. To pass upon, approve or reject accounts against school districts.

Tenth. To appoint Trustees of school districts to fill all vacancies caused by a failure to elect or otherwise.

Eleventh. To make reports when directed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, showing such matters relating to public schools in his county as may be required of him, on the blanks furnished him by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Twelfth. To notify immediately the Board of School Trustees of the several districts in his county upon the receipt of notice from the Territorial Board of Education, of any meeting to be held by them for the purpose of examining or inquiring into the expediency of a change of textbooks as provided in sub-division three (3), of section three of this act.

SEC. 24. If he fails to make a full and correct report required under the provisions of sub-division eleventh, section 23, at the time fixed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, he forfeits fifty dollars of his salary, and the Board of Supervisors, upon receiving notice from the Superintendent of Public Instruction of such failure, must deduct the amount forfeited from his salary.

SEC. 25. He may, when there is sufficient money in the fund of any school district to maintain a school therein for five months, if the Trustees fail or refuse to have such school kept, appoint a teacher, and open and keep open such school and may draw his warrant upon the fund of such school district for the expenses incurred.

SEC. 26. He may, at his discretion, require the Trustees of any district to repair the school building or property, or to abate any nuisance in or about the premises, if such repairs or abatement can be done for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and there is a sufficient amount of money in the

treasury to the credit of the district. He may also, in all cases, require the Trustees to provide suitable outhouses; and if the Trustees neglect to make such provision, he may cause it to be done, and pay for it on his warrant on the County Treasurer, payable out of any money to the credit of the district; *provided*, said warrant shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 27. The County School Superintendent, by and with the consent of the County Board of Examiners shall, unless otherwise provided by law, in the month of September, in each year, grade each school, and a record thereof shall be made in a book to be kept by the County School Superintendent in his office, for said purpose, and no teacher holding a certificate below the grade of said school shall be employed to teach the same. All schools shall be designated as primary or grammar.

SEC. 28. Each County School Superintendent may, in writing, appoint a deputy, such appointment to be filed in the office of the County Recorder, and no salary payable out of the school fund shall be allowed such deputy. Such deputy shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office and filing the same in the office of the County Recorder, and shall have and exercise the same powers as the County School Superintendent, who shall be responsible upon his bond for the official acts of his deputy.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of every County School Superintendent to inquire and ascertain if the boundaries of the school districts in his county are definitely and plainly described in the records of the Board of Supervisors, and to keep in his office a full and correct transcript of such boundaries. In case the boundaries of districts are conflicting or incorrectly described, he shall, upon the order of the Board of Supervisors, change, harmonize and describe them, and make a report of such action to the Supervisors, and, on being ratified by the Supervisors, the boundaries and description so made shall be the legal boundaries and description of the districts of that county.

SEC. 30. The County School Superintendent and his dep-

uty are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations to teachers; and all other oaths or affirmations relating to schools, and shall receive no compensation therefor.

SEC. 31. The salaries of the County School Superintendent in each of the several counties of the Territory shall be three hundred dollars per year, payable quarterly out of the county school fund. All warrants for salary, postage and expressage shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

CHAPTER FIVE.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

SEC. 32. Whenever the number of school districts in any county is ten or more, the County School Superintendent thereof shall hold at least one Teachers' Institute in each year, and shall notify the teachers in each district of the time and place of holding said Institute, and every teacher employed in a public school in the county shall attend such Institute and participate in its proceedings, unless good cause is shown for non-attendance.

SEC. 33. Each session of the institute must continue not less than three nor more than five days.

SEC. 34. When the institute is held during the time that teachers are employed in teaching, their pay must not be diminished by reason of their attendance.

SEC. 35. The County School Superintendent must keep an accurate account of the actual expenses of said institute, with vouchers for the same, and draw his warrant on the County Treasurer, payable out of the County School Fund; *provided*, that such amount must not exceed twenty-five dollars for any one year, and all such warrants shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 36. The Superintendents of two or more counties may unite and hold a joint institute, in which case the expenses must be apportioned between the counties joining in the institute; *provided*, such expenses do not exceed twenty-five dollars for each county.

CHAPTER SIX.

COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

SEC. 37. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall appoint two competent persons in each county within this Territory who, with the County School Superintendent, shall be and constitute a Board of Examiners; *provided*, that no teacher shall be competent to serve on said Board.

SEC. 38. The County School Superintendent of Schools shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the County Board of Examiners. Two members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 39. The County Board of Examiners must meet quarterly, at the county seat of each county, on the first Monday of March, June, September and December of each year, for the purpose of examining teachers. The Board shall meet at such other times as the Chairman shall direct. All meetings of the Board of Examiners shall be public, and the records of their proceedings shall be kept in the office of the County School Superintendent of Schools. The Board shall have power:—

First. To enforce the rules prescribed by the Territorial Board of Examiners for the examination of teachers.

Second. To examine applicants, and to grant certificates of two grades: 1st. County certificates of first grade, valid for four years and authorizing the holder to teach a grammar school. 2d. County certificates of second grade, valid for two years and authorizing the holder to teach a primary school.

Third. To enforce the use of a uniform series of text-books prescribed by the Territorial Board of Education and the course of studies in the public schools.

Fourth. To revoke for immoral or unprofessional conduct or evident unfitness for teaching the certificates granted by them.

Fifth. To grant without examination county certificates, and fix the grade thereof, to the holders of life diplomas and Normal School diplomas, and may without examination re-

new certificates previously issued by them or previously granted in their county; such renewed certificates to remain valid for the same length of time for which the original certificates were granted, and may also issue temporary certificates valid until the next regular meeting of the Board to such applicants as may furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience in teaching; *provided*, that no person shall be entitled to receive such temporary certificate more than once.

Sixth. The Board must use in the examination of teachers the questions furnished by the Territorial Board of Examiners, and all written answers to said questions by applicants shall be kept on file in the office of the County School Superintendent for at least one year, and shall be open for the inspection of school officers.

SEC. 40. Except as provided in section 39, certificates must be granted only to those who have passed a satisfactory examination in orthography, defining, reading, penmanship, physiology, hygiene, natural philosophy, composition, arithmetic, algebra, geography, grammar, history of the United States, methods of teaching, and school law of Arizona; *provided*, that applicants for second grade certificates shall not be required to pass an examination in algebra, physiology and natural philosophy. All certificates must be signed by a majority of the Board of Examiners by which they were granted. The standing of each applicant in each study must be indorsed on each certificate.

SEC. 41. Members must receive for their services a sum not to exceed five dollars per day for each day's attendance for each quarterly session of the Board, payable out of the County School Fund; *provided*, that no session shall continue longer than two days, and that no compensation shall be allowed members for attendance, except when engaged in examining teachers.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SEC. 42. Each regularly organized school district heretofore formed, or that may be formed, shall be designated as School District No.—— (using the number of the district), of —— county (using the name of the county in which such district is situated), and in that name the Trustees may sue and be sued, and hold and convey property for the use and benefit of such district.

SEC. 43. Every county, city or incorporated town, unless subdivided by proper authority, forms a school district.

SEC. 44. No new district can be formed unless the parents or guardians of at least ten school-census children, resident of such proposed new district, and residing at a greater distance than two miles from any district school-house, present a petition to the County School Superintendent setting forth the boundaries of the new district asked for. The boundaries of any district cannot be changed unless at least five heads of families, residing in the district, present a petition to the County School Superintendent, setting forth the change of boundaries desired, and the reasons for the change.

SEC. 45. After giving due notice to all parties interested by posting notices in three public places in the district, one of which shall be at the door of the school-house for at least one week, the County School Superintendent must transmit the petition to the Board of Supervisors with his approval or disapproval. If he approves the petition, he may note such changes in the boundaries as he may think desirable.

SEC. 46. The Board of Supervisors must at their first meeting after the receipt of the petition act upon the same. If the Board establishes the district, they may do so in accordance with the prayer of the petition, or with such modifications as they choose to make.

SEC. 47. No new district formed by the subdivision of an old one is entitled to any share of the public moneys belonging to the old one until a school has been actually commenced in such new district.

SEC. 48. Unless within four months after the making of an order creating a new district, school is opened therein, the order will cease to have effect.

SEC. 49. When a new district is formed by the division of an old one, the County School Superintendent must after the payment of debts divide the money to the credit of the old district at the time school was commenced in the new district, and such as may be apportioned to the old district, according to the number of school census children resident in each district, for which purpose he may order a census taken.

TRUSTEES.

SEC. 50. On the last Saturday of June, A. D. 1887, there shall be an election of three School Trustees, held in each school district in the Territory, and annually thereafter there shall be an election held on the last Saturday of June in each year, and at such election there shall be elected one Trustee in each school district, who shall hold office for the term of three years from the first Saturday in July next succeeding his election. The three Trustees elected on the last Saturday in June, 1887, shall hold their offices respectively as follows: One for one year, one for two years, and one for three years from the first Saturday in July next succeeding their election, and at their first meeting held after their election in June, 1887, as provided, they shall determine among themselves which one of the three shall serve one year, which one for two years, and which one for three years, and they shall certify to the County School Superintendent the result of their action. The election provided for in this section must be held in the District School House if there is one, and if there is none, at a place to be designated by the Board of School Trustees.

SEC. 51. The Clerk of each School Board shall cause written or printed notices to be posted specifying the day and the place of such election; and the time during which the ballot-box will be kept open. Said notices shall be posted in at least three public places in the district, one of which

shall be at the school-house, if there be one, at least fifteen days previous to the time of election. If the Clerk fail to give such notice, then any two legal voters residing in the district may give similar notice of such election at least ten days prior thereto.

SEC. 52. The Trustees must appoint the Inspector, Judges and Clerks of Election; if none are so appointed, or if those appointed are not present at the time of opening the polls, the electors present may select them.

SEC. 53. The polls must be opened at 9 o'clock a. m., and closed at 4 o'clock p. m.

SEC. 54. All elections shall be by ballot.

SEC. 55. Every person, male or female, of the age of 21 years or over, who has been a resident of the district for thirty days immediately preceding the day of election, and who is the parent or guardian of a child of school age residing in the district, or who paid a Territorial or county school tax during the preceding year, is eligible to election to the office of Trustee, and shall be entitled to vote at any school district election. Any person offering to vote may be challenged by any legally qualified elector of the district, and the judges must thereupon administer the following oath to the person challenged: "You do solemnly swear, that you are now and have been a resident of this school district during the thirty days preceding this election; that you are the parent or guardian of a child of school age, in this school district, or, that you have paid in this county a Territorial or county school tax during the past year, and that you have not voted at this election, so help you, God." If he or she takes the oath prescribed in this section, his or her vote must be received, otherwise the vote must be rejected.

SEC. 56. A poll and tally list must be kept and returned to the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 57. The officers of election must, after counting the votes, make and deliver certificates of election to the persons elected, a copy of which, with the oath of office attached, must be forwarded to the County School Superintendent;

said Trustees are hereby authorized to administer to each other the oath of office.

SEC. 58. The powers and duties of Boards of Trustees of school districts are as follows:—

First. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, to meet as soon as practicable after the commencement of their term of office, at such place in the district as may be most convenient, and to organize, by appointing one of their number Clerk of the Board and notifying the County School Superintendent of the same.

Second. To prescribe and enforce rules not inconsistent with law or those prescribed by the Territorial Board of Education for their own government and the government of schools.

Third. To manage and control the school property within their district.

Fourth. To purchase school furniture and apparatus, and such other things for the use of schools as may be necessary.

Fifth. To rent, furnish, repair and insure the school property of their respective districts.

Sixth. When directed by a vote of their district, to build school-houses, or to purchase or sell school-lots.

Seventh. To make, in the name of the district, conveyances of all property belonging to the district and sold by them.

Eighth. To employ the teachers, janitors and employes of schools; to fix and order paid their compensation; *provided*, that no Board of Trustees shall enter into any contract with such teachers, janitors or employes to extend beyond the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, under the provisions of this act teachers of first grade shall not receive a greater sum than one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and teachers of the second grade certificates shall not receive a greater sum than ninety dollars; *provided*, that Territorial certificates and diplomas of whatever grade shall be considered as first grade for purposes of the provisions of this section.

Ninth. To expel pupils for misconduct.

Tenth. To exclude from school, children under six years of age.

Eleventh. To enforce in schools the course of study, and the use of the text-books prescribed and adopted by the proper authority.

Twelfth. To appoint District Librarians, and enforce the rules prescribed for the government of school libraries.

Thirteenth. To exclude from schools and school libraries all books, publications or papers of a sectarian, partisan or denominational character.

Fourteenth. To make arrangements with adjoining districts for the attendance of such children in the school of either districts as may be best accommodated therein, and to transfer the school moneys due by apportionment to such children to the district in which they may attend school; and in case the Trustees fail to agree, the parents of such children may appeal to the County School Superintendent whose decision shall be final.

Fifteenth. On or before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and every two years thereafter, to appoint a school census Marshal, and notify the County School Superintendent thereof.

Sixteenth. To make an annual report on or before the first day of August to the County School Superintendent, in the manner and form, and on the blanks prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or County School Superintendent.

Seventeenth. To make a report, whenever required, directly to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or to the County School Superintendent.

Eighteenth. To visit every school in the district at least once in each quarter, and examine carefully into its management, condition and wants.

Nineteenth. Boards of Trustees shall call meetings of the qualified school electors of the district for determining or changing the location of the school-house, or for consultation in regard to any litigation in which the district may be en-

gaged, or be likely to become engaged, or in regard to any other affairs of the district. Such meetings shall be called by posting notices in the usual places for not less than ten days previous to the time for which the meeting shall be called; which notices shall specify the purposes for which said meeting shall be called; and no other business shall be transacted at said meeting. District meetings shall be organized by choosing a chairman from the electors present, and the district clerk shall be clerk of the meeting, and enter the minutes thereof in the records of the district. At any such meeting any person attempting to vote on any question arising before said meeting may be challenged in the same manner and with like force and effect as prescribed in Section fifty-five (55) of this act. A meeting thus called shall be competent to instruct the Board of Trustees —

1. In regard to the location or change of location of a school-house.
2. In regard to purchase and sale of school-sites.
3. In regard to the erection of school-buildings.
4. In regard to prosecuting, settling or compromising any litigation in which the district may be engaged, or likely to become engaged. All funds raised by sale of school property may be disposed of by direction of a district meeting, provided that said funds so raised shall be used for school purposes only. District meeting; may be adjourned from time to time as found necessary; and all votes instructing the Board of Trustees shall be taken by ballot, the Board of Trustees shall be bound by the instructions of the district meeting in regard to the subjects mentioned in this section. All moneys due any school district from the sale of any school property shall be paid by the purchaser of said property to the County Treasurer, who shall place the same to the credit of the district making such sale, and shall furnish such purchaser a receipt for said money, and notify the County School Superintendent of the same.

SEC. 59. Boards of Trustees must maintain all the schools established by them for an equal length of time during the year, and, as far as practicable, with equal rights and privileges.

SEC. 60. Writing paper, pens, ink, and slate pencils and crayons for the use of schools, must be furnished under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 61. Boards of Trustees must use the school moneys received from the Territorial and County apportionments exclusively for the payment of teachers and contingent expenses for that school year, until at least a six months' school shall have been maintained; and if at the end of any year there is an unexpended balance, it may be used for the payment of claims against the district outstanding, or it may be used for the year succeeding.

SEC. 62. If any Board of Trustees fail to appoint a census marshal at the proper time, and through such failure the district is omitted in the apportionment of school moneys, then, in such case, the trustees are hereby made, jointly and severally, personally liable to the district for the full amount which the district would have received but for such failure.

SEC. 63. Boards of Trustees are liable as such, in the name of the district, for any judgment against the district, for salary due any teacher on contract, and for all debts contracted under the provisions of this Act, and they shall pay such judgments or liabilities out of the school moneys to the credit of such district.

CHAPTER EIGHT.

DISTRICT CENSUS MARSHALS.

SEC. 64. *First.* It shall be the duty of the census marshal to take the census of all the children between six and eighteen years of age in his district.

Second. To report the result of his labors to the County School Superintendent on or before the first day of July of the year in which the census is taken.

SEC. 65. His report must be made under oath, upon blanks furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and must show:—

First. The number, age, sex, color and nationality of children listed, Indians and Chinese excepted.

Second. The names of parents and guardians of said children.

Third. The number of children between the ages of six and eighteen.

Fourth. The number of children between the ages of eight and fourteen.

Fifth. The number attending public schools.

Sixth. The number attending private schools.

Seventh. The number not attending school.

Eighth. Such other facts as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may designate.

SEC. 66. He must include in his report all children that are absent, attending institutions of learning, but whose parents or guardians are residents of the districts.

SEC. 67. He must not include in his report children who are attending school in his district, but whose parents do not reside therein.

SEC. 68. He shall visit each habitation, home, residence, domicile or place of abode in his district, and by actual observation and interrogation enumerate the census children of the same.

SEC. 69. Whenever a district is formed lying partly in two adjoining counties, the census marshal must report to each County School Superintendent the number of children in each county within the district.

SEC. 70. The census marshal shall have power to administer oaths to parents and guardians.

SEC. 71. If at any time the County School Superintendent of schools has reason to believe that a correct report has not been returned, he may appoint a census marshal, have the census retaken, and the compensation for the same shall be paid out of the School Fund of that district, on a warrant on the County Treasurer, countersigned by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 72. The compensation of census marshals must be audited and paid as other claims allowed by the Trustees of the district are audited and paid. If the census marshal neglect or refuse to make his report at the time and in the

manner herein required, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than three months.

CHAPTER NINE.

CLERKS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SEC. 73. It is the duty of the clerk : —

First. To act as clerk of the Board, and keep a record of its proceedings without compensation.

Second. To keep an itemized account of the receipts and expenditures of school moneys.

Third. To keep his records and accounts open to the inspection of the electors of the district.

Fourth. To discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board.

SEC. 74. The clerk of each district must, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, provide all school supplies, and keep the school-house in repair during the time the school is taught therein. No order on any County School Superintendent for any teacher's salary, or other expense, shall be valid unless signed by at least two members of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 75. The clerk may act as assessor, collector, or marshal, in which case he must be paid the same compensation which would have been allowed by the Board to any other person.

CHAPTER TEN.

SCHOOLS.

SEC. 76. The school year shall begin on the first day of July and end on the last day of June.

SEC. 77. A school month is construed and taken to be twenty school days or four weeks of five days each. Where teachers are employed by the year, the time shall be construed as ten school months.

SEC. 78. Every school, unless otherwise provided by law, must be open for the admission of all children between six and eighteen years of age, residing in the district. And the Board of Trustees have power to admit adults and children not residing in the district but within the Territory, whenever good reasons exist therefor. Trustees shall have the power to exclude children of filthy or vicious habits, or children suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

SEC. 79. All schools not otherwise provided by law, may be divided into primary and grammar schools.

SEC. 80. All schools must be taught in the English language.

SEC. 81. Instruction must be given in the following branches, viz.: Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History of the United States, Elements of Physiology, Hygiene, Elements of Book-keeping, Industrial Drawing, and such other studies as the Territorial Board of Education may prescribe, but no such other studies can be pursued to the neglect or exclusion of the studies enumerated.

SEC. 82. Instruction must be given during the entire school course in manners and morals.

SEC. 83. No school must be continued in session more than six hours a day, and no pupil under eight years of age must be kept in school more than four hours a day.

SEC. 84. No books, tracts, or papers of a sectarian character shall be used in, or introduced into any school established under the provisions of this act, nor shall any sectarian doctrine be taught therein, nor shall any school whatever under the control of any religious denomination, or which has not been taught in accordance with the provisions of this Act, receive any of the public school funds, and upon satisfactory evidence of such violation the County School Superintendent must withhold all apportionments of school moneys from said school.

CHAPTER ELEVEN.

PUPILS.

SEC. 85. All children between the ages of six and eighteen years, who are residents of this Territory, must be admitted into the schools of this Territory.

SEC. 86. All pupils must comply with the regulations, pursue the required course of study, and submit to the authority of the teachers of the school.

SEC. 87. Continued open defiance of the authority of the teacher, and habitual profanity and vulgarity constitute good causes for expulsion from school.

SEC. 88. Any pupil who cuts, defaces, or otherwise injures any school-house or outbuildings thereof is liable to suspension or expulsion, and upon the complaint of the teacher or Trustees, the parents or guardians of such pupils shall be liable for all damages.

CHAPTER TWELVE.

TEACHERS.

SEC. 89. Every teacher in a public school must :—

First. Before assuming charge of a school, file his or her certificate with the County School Superintendent.

Second. On taking charge of a school, or when closing a term of school, immediately notify the County School Superintendent of such fact.

Third. Enforce the course of study, the use of text-books, and the rules and regulations prescribed for schools.

Fourth. Hold pupils to a strict account for disorderly conduct on the way to and from school, exercise a supervision over pupils on the play grounds, and during recess ; suspend from school, for good cause, any pupil, and report such suspension to the Board of Trustees for review. If such action is not sustained by them, the teacher may appeal to the County School Superintendent, whose decision shall be final.

Fifth. Keep a school register, which shall be carefully preserved by the Board of Trustees as one of the records of the school.

Sixth. To furnish monthly reports to the County School Superintendent, upon the blanks prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Seventh. To make an annual report to the County School Superintendent at the time and in the manner, and on the blanks prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Any teacher who shall end any school term before the close of the school year, shall make a report to the County School Superintendent immediately after the close of such term; and any teacher who may be teaching any school at the end of the school year, shall, in his or her annual report, include all statistics for the entire school year, notwithstanding any previous report for a part of the year.

Eighth. To make such other reports as may be required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, County School Superintendent or Board of Trustees.

SEC. 90. In case of the dismissal of any teacher, before the expiration of any contract entered into between such teacher and Board of Trustees, for alleged unfitness or incompetence, the teacher may appeal to the County School Superintendent, whose decision shall be final, if suit be not brought thereon in a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 91. No warrants shall be drawn in favor of any teacher who does not hold a certificate issued by the Board of Examiners of the county, or by the Territorial Board of Examiners, or diploma issued by proper authorities.

SEC. 92. No person is eligible to teach in any public school in this Territory, or to receive a certificate to teach, who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

SEC. 93. Any teacher who shall use any sectarian or denominational books or teach any sectarian doctrine, or conduct any religious exercises in his school, or who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions mentioned in Section 89 of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of unprofessional con-

duct, and it shall be the duty of the proper authority to revoke his or her certificate or diploma.

SEC. 94. It shall be the duty of all teachers to endeavor to impress on the minds of the pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity and falsehood, and to instruct them in the principles of a free government, and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties and dignity of American citizenship.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

SEC. 95. Boards of School Trustees in cities and in districts containing one hundred or more census children, may use the school fund together with such moneys as may be added thereto by donation, in the purchase of books for school libraries; *provided*, that the amount so expended from the School Fund in one year shall not exceed fifty dollars; *and provided, further*, that no warrant shall be drawn by the County School Superintendent on the order of any Board of Trustees, in payment for any books, unless such order is accompanied by an itemized bill, showing the books and the price of each in payment for which the order is drawn.

SEC. 96. Libraries are under the control of the Board of Trustees, and must be kept, when practicable, in the school-houses. The libraries shall be free to all pupils of a suitable age belonging to the school, and any resident of a district may become entitled to its privileges by the payment of such annual or monthly fee as may be prescribed by the Trustees. The Trustees shall be held accountable for the proper care and preservation of the library, and they shall report to the County School Superintendent when required, all library statistics on blanks furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for that purpose.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN.

TERRITORIAL TAX AND COUNTY SCHOOL TAX.

SEC. 97. A tax of three cents upon each one hundred dollars value of taxable property is hereby levied, and directed to be collected and paid into the Territorial treasury, as a special fund for school purposes, to be disbursed as hereinafter provided; said tax to be levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as other territorial revenues. It shall be the duty of the Territorial Treasurer to receive and to hold as a special fund, all public school moneys paid into the Territorial treasury, and pay them over on a warrant of the Territorial Auditor, issued upon the order of the Territorial Board of Education, countersigned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or in case of his absence from the capital of the Territory, by the Governor, in favor of the County Treasurer, or such other person as may be authorized by law to receive the same, which order, duly indorsed by the County Treasurer, or such other person, shall be a valid voucher in the hands of the Territorial Treasurer for the disbursement of said moneys.

SEC. 98. All school moneys due each county in the Territory shall be paid over by the Territorial Treasurer to the County Treasurer, as follows: On the second Monday of January, June and September, or as soon thereafter as the County Treasury may apply for the same, on a warrant of the Territorial Auditor, drawn in conformity with the apportionment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 99. The County School Superintendent in each county must, on or before the first day of August of each year, furnish the Board of Supervisors an estimate in writing of the minimum amount of school funds needed for the ensuing year.

SEC. 100. The Board of Supervisors of each county shall annually, at the time of levying other taxes, levy a county school tax of not less than fifty nor more than eighty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property,

which tax shall be added to the county tax, and collected in the same manner, and paid into the County Treasury as a special fund to be drawn upon as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 101. Said taxes shall be collected as other county taxes are collected, and shall be paid into the treasury of the county to the credit of the County School Fund.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of each county:—

First. To receive and to hold, as a special fund, all public school moneys, whether received by him from the Territorial Treasurer, or raised by the county for the benefit of public schools, or from any other source, and to keep a separate account thereof, and when the same is apportioned among the school districts, to open and keep a separate account with each district.

Second. On receiving any public school moneys amounting to five hundred dollars, subject to distribution, to immediately notify the County School Superintendent of his county the amount thereof.

Third. To pay over, on the warrants of the County School Superintendents, duly indorsed by the person entitled to receive the same, any or all of said moneys.

Fourth. On or before the first day of August of each year to make a report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, showing:—

1. The amount of school moneys received from Territorial School Fund.

2. The amount received from county school tax.

3. The amount received from other sources.

4. Total expenditures for school purposes.

5. Balance on hand at close of school year.

And in case of the failure or neglect of said County Treasurer to make such report or give such notice as is required in subdivision second of this section, he shall be liable to the county of which he is treasurer in the sum of five hundred dollars; and it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney of said county, upon the direction of the Board of Supervisors of said county, to bring suit in the name of said county,

against such Treasurer for the recovery thereof, and any money collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid into the County School Fund.

SEC. 103. No County Treasurer shall be allowed any percentage on any school moneys received or disbursed by him.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN.

SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX.

SEC. 104. When the Territorial and county money to which any district is entitled is not sufficient to build or rent suitable buildings, and to pay for keeping a school in such district, for at least five months in each year, it is hereby made the duty of the Trustees of such district to levy a direct tax upon the taxable property in such district, sufficient to raise an amount which, together with the Territorial and county money to which said district is entitled, will keep a school open five months in each year, and the Board of Trustees of any school district, when in their judgment it is advisable, may call an election, and submit to the qualified voters of the district the question whether a tax shall be levied to keep a school open a longer period than the ordinary fund will allow, or for building an additional school-house or houses, or for all these purposes. Such election shall be called by posting notices in three of the most public places in the district for twenty days. Said notices shall contain the time and place of holding the election, the amount of money proposed to be raised, and the purpose for which it is intended to be used. The Board of Trustees shall appoint three judges to conduct the election, and it shall be held in all other respects, as near as practicable, in conformity with the general election law; *provided*, that no registration shall be necessary to entitle a person to vote at such election, and no person shall be entitled to vote thereat who is not a taxpayer in the district. At such election the ballot shall contain the words, "tax, yes," or "tax, no," and also the name of one person as assessor and collector. If two-thirds of the

votes cast are "tax, yes," the officers of the election shall certify the fact to the Board of Trustees, and shall also certify the name of the person having the plurality of votes for assessor and collector. The Board of Trustees shall issue a certificate of election, and the assessor shall forthwith, from the last duplicate tax-roll of the county, make a list of all taxable persons and property in the district, and within thirty days he shall return his roll, footed up, to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees, upon receiving the roll, shall deduct fifteen per cent therefrom for anticipated delinquencies; and then by dividing the sum voted, together with estimated cost of assessing and collecting added thereto, by the remainder of the roll ascertain the rate per cent required; and the rate so ascertained shall be and is hereby levied and assessed to, on or against the persons or property named or described on said roll, and it shall be a lien on all such property until the tax is paid; and said tax, if not paid within the time limited in the next succeeding section for its payment, shall be collected in the same manner and with the same costs as delinquent Territorial and county taxes are collected; *provided, however*, that nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the Board of School Trustees of any district to levy a direct special tax on the taxable property of said district, for the purpose of continuation of schools therein, if there has been sufficient funds to have already maintained a school for a period of eight months during that school year; *and provided, further*, that in all school districts located a distance of twenty miles or more from the County Treasury, it may be lawful for the Board of School Trustees of such school district to designate some competent and responsible person to act as Treasurer in receiving and properly disbursing the funds collected and turned over to him from said special school tax, such person shall execute a good and sufficient bond to the Territory of Arizona for the use and benefit of the said school district, in an amount to be determined by the Board of School Trustees, conditioned on a faithful and honest discharge of his duties, and the paying of all warrants drawn on him by the

Board of School Trustees, but no warrant shall be drawn on this special fund unless the money shall be actually in the hands of the Treasurer.

SEC. 105. As soon as the rate of taxation has been determined, as provided in the preceding section, the Board of Trustees shall place the tax list in the hands of the collector, who shall give such bonds as may be required by the Board of Trustees, and he shall then proceed to collect the tax and shall within sixty days return the roll to the Board of Trustees, with the word "paid" marked opposite the name of each person or description of property from whom or which he has received the taxes, and he shall at the same time file with the Board of Trustees the County Treasurer's receipt for all moneys by him collected, and the person or property on the roll not by the collector marked "paid" shall be deemed delinquent and the Board of Trustees shall order said collector to proceed to collect the delinquent taxes in the manner described in the last preceding section, and said roll or any certified copy thereof shall have the same force in evidence as a duplicate or delinquent tax roll of Territorial or county taxes. All moneys collected from a district tax in any school district shall be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of such district. The County School Superintendent shall, upon the order of the Trustees of such district, draw his warrant upon the County Treasurer for such moneys or any part thereof. The compensation of the assessor and collector shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees, and be paid in the same manner as the expenses for supporting schools in the district are paid; *provided*, that wherever the words "County Treasurer," or "County Treasury," occur in this section they shall not be deemed or taken to apply to those districts located a distance of twenty miles or more from the county seat, and wherein a special tax has been levied and collected, and where the Trustees have appointed a special Treasurer as provided in the preceding section of this act.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

SEC. 106. The School Superintendent of each county must apportion all school moneys as follows:—

First. He must ascertain the number of teachers each district is entitled to by calculating one teacher for every fifty census children or fraction thereof, not less than fifteen census children, as shown by the next preceding school census.

Second. He must ascertain the total number of teachers for the county by adding together the number of teachers assigned to the several districts.

Third. Five hundred dollars shall be allowed to each district for every teacher assigned it; *provided*, that to districts having ten and less than fifteen census children, there shall be apportioned four hundred dollars, *and provided, further*, that to districts of five census children and under ten census children, there shall be apportioned two hundred and fifty dollars.

Fourth. All school moneys remaining on hand after apportioning five hundred dollars to each district having fifteen census children or more for every teacher assigned to it, and after apportioning four hundred dollars to districts having less than fifteen census children, must be apportioned to the several districts in proportion to the number of census children in each of such districts.

SEC. 107. No school district is entitled to receive any apportionment of school moneys which has not maintained a public school for at least five months during the then next preceding school year; but any new district formed by the division of an old one is entitled to its apportionment when school has been maintained in the old district before division, and in the new district after the division, at least seven months in all. A district which is prevented by fire, flood or prevailing epidemic from maintaining a school for the length of time designated in this section, is, nevertheless, entitled to its apportionment of school moneys.

SEC. 108. Whenever, at the close of the school year, any school money has accumulated to the credit of a school district, it shall be retained to the credit of such district for the ensuing year, unless by reason of fraudulent census returns or any other cause, such district is shown not to be justly entitled to such credit. If in any school district there shall be an average attendance for three months of only five pupils or less, such district shall lapse and the moneys in the treasury of the county belonging thereto shall be apportioned by the County School Superintendent among the other districts of his county in proportion to the number of census children in such districts.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO SCHOOL FUNDS AND TAXES.

SEC. 109. All moneys which shall accrue to the Territory by the sale of personal or real property of an escheated estate or from the rents or profits of lands or tenements held as escheated shall be paid into the Territorial School Fund of this Territory to be used only as the Territorial School Fund is now or shall hereafter be authorized to be used by law.

SEC. 110. All moneys arising from fines, forfeitures and gambling licenses shall be immediately transmitted as soon as collected by the officer receiving the same, to the County Treasurer for the credit of the County School Fund; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall affect or apply to any municipal fine, forfeiture or license under the ordinances of any incorporated village or city of this Territory.

SEC. 111. Any officer neglecting or failing to comply with the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not more than three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. All fines arising under the provisions of this section shall be placed to the credit of the County School Fund.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

TEXT-BOOKS.

SEC. 112. In the adoption of text-books, the Territorial Board of Education shall be governed by the following rules:—

First. Any books hereafter adopted as a part of the uniform series of text-books must be continued in use for not less than four years.

Second. No change of text-books must be made at any other time than in the month of July or August of the year in which the change is made, and no changes shall be made to take effect until the beginning of the next school term of that year.

Third. At least sixty days' notice of any proposed change in text-books must be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation, published in this Territory. Said notice shall state what text-books it is proposed to change; that sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Territorial Board of Education for furnishing books to replace them; the place where, and the day and the hour when all bids or proposals will be opened, and that the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids or proposals.

Fourth. At the time and place specified in said notice the Board shall meet and publicly open and read all of the bids or proposals which have been received by them, and shall make their award thereon within ten days thereafter.

Fifth. Sealed bids and proposals must be accompanied by a sample copy of the books proposed to be furnished, together with a statement of the wholesale and retail price at which the publisher agrees to furnish each book within this Territory during the full time for which said books are to be adopted.

Sixth. If no satisfactory bids or proposals are received, then the books already in use may continue in use until changed as herein provided.

Seventh. The publisher or publishers, whose proposals

shall be accepted, must enter into a written contract with the Territorial Board of Education, and shall give a good and sufficient bond, in a reasonable sum, to be fixed by the Board for the faithful performance thereof.

SEC. 113. If the Trustees of any district refuse or neglect to enforce the use of the text-books that may be prescribed, or use any other books in any of the prescribed studies, such refusal or neglect shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed three months and removal from office; *provided*, that the Board of Trustees in cities of two thousand inhabitants or more may select text-books other than those prescribed, for all grades above the "Third Reader."

CHAPTER NINETEEN.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SEC. 114. Certificates shall be issued to such persons only as shall have given evidence of good moral character.

SEC. 115. An act entitled, "An act to establish a public school system and to provide for the maintenance and supervision of public schools in the Territory of Arizona," approved March 12th, 1885, and all other acts and parts of act in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

[Took effect July 1, 1887.]

PENAL CODE.

SEC. 1017. Any parent, guardian or other person who shall insult or abuse any teacher in the presence of the school, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 1018. Any person who shall willfully disturb any public school or any public school meeting shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of not less than

fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 1019. If the Trustees of any district refuse to enforce the use of the text-books that may be prescribed, or use any other books in any of the prescribed studies, such refusal or neglect shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed three months, and removal from office.

SEC. 1020. No school trustee shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made by the board of trustees of which he is a member, and any contract made in violation of this section shall be null and void, and any trustee so interested shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and be removed from office.

SEC. 1021. Any teacher, trustee, treasurer, census marshal, or school officer who shall knowingly make a false report to a County School Superintendent or to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

FORMS NOT SUPPLIED IN THE SHAPE OF BLANKS.

No. 1.

Form of notice of annual election of School Trustees.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of—
School District, County of—, that the annual school meeting for the election of School Trustee will be held on the

last Saturday in June, 188—, at the public school-house of said district.

The polls will be open between the hours of — and —.

— —,
— —,
— —,

School Trustees.

Dated —, 188 —.

NOTE — This notice must be posted not less than fifteen days before the day of election.

No. 2.

Form of notice or advertisement of a district election for voting a tax to furnish additional school facilities, etc.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of — School District, County of —, Territory of Arizona, that an election will be held on the — day of —, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to maintain a free school [or to build a school-house].

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of \$ —.

The polls will be open at the public school-house between the hours of — and —.

— —,
— —,
— —,

Dated —, 188 —.

District School Trustees.

NOTE.—The date must be twenty days before election.

Form of a petition of parents and guardians who desire to form a new district from parts of one or more old ones.

To——County Superintendent of Schools,——County:

NAME.	NAME.

(Giving ages of each).

--	--

No. 4.

School Trustees' Report.

TAKE NOTICE.—This report must be returned to the County Superintendent on or before the *first day of July*.

School Trustees' Report of — District, to the Superintendent of Public Schools of — County, from July 1st, 188—, to June 30th, 188—, inclusive.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Amount of balance on hand at the beginning of the school year. Amount of School Fund received from the Territory. Amount of school money received from county taxes. Amount raised by district tax. Amount raised by rate bills, subscription, or from other sources. Total receipts from all sources for school purposes. Amount paid for teachers' salaries. Amount expended for rent, repairs, fuel, and contingent expenses. Amount of School Fund expended for school libraries. Amount expended for school apparatus. Total amount of current expenses. Amount expended for sites, buildings and school furniture. Total expenditures for school purposes. Amount needed to support an eight months' school. Total receipts from Territorial and County School Fund during the year. Balance needed. Valuation of sites, school-houses, and furniture. Valuation of school libraries. Valuation of school apparatus. Total valuation of school property.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Names of teachers employed during the year. Number of months school was maintained during the year. Monthly rate of salary paid to the teacher. Number of volumes in school library. Total amount of donations, fees, and fines received for the benefit of the school library. Total expenditures for school libraries. Number of new volumes purchased during the year. Has the School Register been kept according to law? Is a record book kept by the Clerk

of the Board of Trustees? Are the Trustees and teachers supplied with copies of the Arizona School Law? Were teachers allowed pay during the time of attendance on County Institutes? Have you required the Territorial series of text-books exclusively to be used in school? Have you enforced the rules and regulations of the Territorial Board of Education? Have you enforced the course of studies prescribed by the Territorial Board of Education? Have you furnished the school with the supplies required? Has any special school tax been levied in your district? If so, what was the rate of tax, and for what purpose? Have you maintained a free school six months, as required?

We, the undersigned, Public School Trustees of district and county aforesaid, certify that the within report is a true statement of the condition of the public schools of said district.

_____,
 _____,
 _____,
School Trustees.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS

ADOPTED BY THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION:

	Retail Price.
Appleton's First Reader	25
" Second Reader	40
" Third Reader	50
" Introductory Fourth Reader	60
" Fourth Reader	70
" Fifth Reader	1 25
Webster's Speller	15
Appleton's Elementary Geography	65
" Higher "	1 50
Model Copy Books, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5½ and 6	15
Primary Model Copy Books, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	10

	Retail Price.
Appleton's Primary Arithmetic	25
" Elementary Arithmetic	40
" Practical, with Book-keeping	80
Quackenbos' Illustrated Lessons in Language	55
" Grammar	80
" Elementary History of the United States	65
Quackenbos' American History	I 25
" Natural Philosophy	I 50
" Compositions and Rhetoric	I 30
The Childs Health Primer	35
Hygiene for Young People	60
Steele's Hygienic Physiology	I 25
Steele's Abridged Physiology	60

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

ADOPTED BY THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1. Teachers are required to be present at their respective school-rooms, and to open them for the admission of the pupils, at *fifteen minutes before* the time prescribed for commencing schools, and to observe punctually the hours for opening and closing school.

2. The daily school session shall commence at nine o'clock, A. M., and close at four o'clock, P. M., with an intermission at noon of one hour, from twelve, M., to one o'clock, P. M. There shall be allowed a recess of twenty minutes in the forenoon session—from ten-forty to eleven o'clock—and a recess of twenty minutes in the afternoon session—from two-forty to three o'clock. When boys and girls are allowed separate recesses, fifteen minutes shall be allowed for each recess.

3. In graded primary schools in which the average age of the pupils is eight years, the daily session shall not exceed four hours a day, exclusive of the intermission at noon, and inclusive of the recesses. If such schools are opened at nine o'clock, A. M., they shall be closed at two o'clock, P. M. In ungraded schools, all children under eight years of age shall be either dismissed, *after a four hours' session*, or allowed recesses for play, of such length that the actual confinement in the school-room shall not exceed *three hours and a half*.

4. No pupil shall be detained in school during the intermission at noon, and a pupil detained at any recess shall be permitted to go out immediately thereafter. All pupils except those detained for punishment, *shall be required* to pass out of the school-rooms at recess, unless it would occasion an exposure of health.

5. Principals and teachers shall be held responsible for the general management and discipline of their schools, and the studies pursued; and the assistant teachers shall follow the directions of the principals, and co-operate with them, not only during school hours, but during the time when the pupils are on the school premises, before and after school, and during recesses. Assistants shall be held responsible for the studies, order, and discipline of their own rooms, under the general direction of the principals.

6. Teachers are particularly enjoined to devote their time faithfully to a vigilant and watchful care over the conduct and habits of the pupils *during the time for relaxation and play* before and after school, and *during the recesses*, both in the school-buildings and on the play-grounds.

7. It is expected that teachers will exercise a general inspection over the conduct of scholars going to and returning from school. They shall exert their influence to prevent all quarreling and disagreement, all rude and noisy behavior in the streets, all vulgar and profane language, all improper games, and all disrespect to citizens and strangers.

8. Teachers shall prescribe such rules for the use of yards, basements and outbuildings connected with the school-

houses, as shall insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition, and *shall examine them* as often as may be necessary for such purpose. Teachers *shall be held responsible* for any want, of *neatness or cleanliness* about their school premises.

9. Teachers shall give vigilant attention to the *ventilation and temperature* of their school-rooms. At each recess the windows and doors shall be opened for the purpose of changing the atmosphere of the room. Teachers are required to exercise reasonable supervision over the text-books of the pupils, to inspect the same from time to time, and prevent their defacement or wanton destruction.

10. Teachers shall enter in the school register, in the order of their application, the names of all those applying for admission to the school after the prescribed number of pupils has been received. Such applicants shall be admitted to seats whenever a vacancy occurs in any class for which they have been found duly qualified in the order of their registration.

11. Teachers shall *require* excuses from the parents or guardians of pupils, either in person or by written note, in all cases of *absence or tardiness*, or of dismissal before the close of school. Sickness of the pupil or in the family, or some urgent cause rendering attendance and punctuality impossible or extremely inconvenient, shall be regarded as the only legitimate excuse for absence or tardiness.

12. No pupil shall be allowed to retain connection with any public school, *unless furnished with books, slates and other utensils* required to be used in the class to which he belongs; *provided*, that no pupil shall be excluded for such cause, unless the parent or guardian shall have been furnished by the teacher with a list of books or articles needed, and one week shall have elapsed after such notice without the pupil's obtaining said books. Books may be furnished to indigent children by the Trustees, at the expense of the district, whenever the teacher shall have *certified in writing* that the pupil applying is unable to purchase such books.

13. Any pupil who shall in any way cut or otherwise injure any school-house, or injure any fences, trees, or out-buildings belonging to any of the school estates, or shall write any profane or obscene language, or make any obscene pictures or characters on the school premises, shall be liable to suspension, expulsion or other punishment, according to the nature of the offense. The *teacher may suspend* a pupil temporarily for such offense, and *shall notify* the Trustees of said action. Pupils shall not be allowed to remain in any of the rooms that are provided with improved styles of furniture, except in the presence of a teacher, or a monitor who is made especially responsible for the care of the seats and desks. All damage done to school property by any of the pupils shall be repaired at the expense of the party committing the trespass. Within one week of any damage to school property, teachers shall notify the Trustees or be held personally responsible.

14. All pupils who go to the school without proper attention having been given to personal cleanliness, or neatness of dress, shall be sent home to be properly prepared for school, or shall be required to prepare themselves for the school-room before entering. Every school-room *shall be provided* with a wash basin, soap, and towels.

15. No pupils affected with any *contagious disease* shall be allowed to remain in any of the public schools.

16. The books used and the studies pursued shall be *such, and such only*, as may be authorized by the Board of Education; and no teacher shall require or advise any of the pupils to purchase for use in the schools any book not contained in the list of books directed and authorized to be used in the schools.

17. It shall be the duty of the teachers of the schools to read to the pupils, from time to time, so much of the school regulations as apply to them, that they may have a clear understanding of the rules by which they are governed.

18. In all primary schools, exercises in free calisthenics and vocal and *breathing exercises* shall be given at least twice

a day, and for a time not less than from three to five minutes for each exercise.

19. The following supplies shall be provided by the District Clerk under the provisions of section 58, on the written requisition of the teachers, viz.: clocks, brooms, dusting brushes, wash basins, water buckets, tin cups, dust pans, matches, ink, ink bottles, pens, pen-holders, pencils, crayon chalk, hand bells, coal buckets or wood boxes, shovels, pokers, soap, towels, thermometers, door mats, and scrapers.

20. Trustees are required to employ a suitable person to sweep and take care of the school-house, and they shall make suitable provision for supplying the school with water.

21. It shall be the duty of teachers to report to the County Superintendent the books used in their schools, together with the number of pupils in the several divisions of each grade. This report must be made at the beginning and close of each school session or year.

22. The District Clerk, at the close of each term of school, or whenever a teacher is discharged, shall certify on the back of the order for the *last month's* salary that the School Register has been properly kept.

RULES FOR PUPILS.

1. Every pupil is expected to attend school punctually and regularly; to conform to the regulations of the school, and to obey promptly all the directions of the teacher, to observe good order and propriety of deportment; to be diligent in study, respectful to teachers, and kind and obliging to schoolmates; to refrain entirely from the use of profane and vulgar language, and to be clean and neat in person and clothing.

2. Pupils are required in all cases of absence to bring, on their return to school, an excuse in writing from their parents or guardians, assigning good and sufficient reasons for such absence.

3. All pupils who have fallen behind their grade, by absence or irregularity of attendance, by indolence or inattention, shall be placed in the grade below, at the discretion of the teacher.

4. No pupil shall be permitted to leave school at recess, or at any other time before the regular hour for closing school, except in case of sickness, or on written request of parent or guardian.

5. Any scholar, who shall be absent one week without giving notice to the teacher, shall lose all claim to his particular desk for the remainder of the term, and shall not be considered a member of the school.

6. Each scholar shall have a particular desk, and shall keep the same and the floor beneath in a neat and orderly condition.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

1. Teachers will endeavor to make themselves acquainted with parents and guardians, in order to secure their aid and co-operation, and to better understand the temperaments, characteristics, and wants of the children.

2. Teachers shall daily examine the lessons of their various classes, and make such special preparation upon them, if necessary, as not to be constantly confined to the text-book; and instruct all their pupils, without partiality, in those branches of school studies which their various classes may be pursuing. In all their intercourse with their scholars they are required to strive to impress on their minds, both by precepts and example, the great importance of continued efforts for improvement in morals, and manners, and deportment as well as in useful learning.

3. Teachers should explain each new lesson assigned, if necessary, by familiar remarks and illustrations, that every pupil may know, before he is sent to his seat, what he is expected to do at the next recitation, and how it is to be done.

4. Teachers should only use the text-book for occasional reference, and should not permit it to be taken to the recitation, to be referred to by the pupils, except in cases of such

exercises as absolutely require it. They should assign questions of their own preparing, involving an application of what the pupils have learned to the business of life.

5. Teachers should endeavor to arouse and fix the attention of the whole class, and to occupy and to bring into action as many of the faculties of their pupils as possible. They should never proceed with the recitation without the attention of the whole class, nor go round the class with recitation always in the same order or in regular rotation.

6. Teachers should at all times exhibit proper animation themselves, manifesting a lively interest in the subject taught; avoid all heavy plodding movements, all formal routine in teaching, lest the pupil be dull and drowsy, and imbibe the notion that he studies only to recite.

7. Corporal punishment is not allowed, and teachers must refrain from inflicting the same for any cause whatever, under penalty of immediate removal. But the teacher shall suspend a pupil temporarily for any offense or breach of discipline and shall immediately notify the Trustees and the parent or parents or guardian of such child of such action.

RULES FOR DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

1. The Librarian appointed by the Trustees shall properly label and number each book in the district library, and keep a catalogue of the same, showing the title and number of each book.

2. The library shall be open for drawing and returning books [here insert such time as may be determined by the Trustees and Librarian].

3. Every child attending school shall be entitled to the privileges of the library; but when the number of books is insufficient to supply all the pupils, the Librarian shall determine the manner in which books may be drawn.

4. No person shall be entitled to two books from the library, and no family shall draw more than one book while other families wishing books remain unsupplied.

5. No person shall loan a library book to any one out of his own house, under a penalty of fifty cents for each offense.

6. No person shall retain a book from the library more than two weeks, under a penalty of ten cents for each day he may so retain it; and no person may draw the same book a second time while any other person wishes to draw it.

7. Any person losing or destroying a library book shall pay the cost of such book and a fine of fifty cents; and any person injuring a book by marking, tearing, or unnecessarily soiling it, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten cents nor more than the cost of the book, to be determined by the Librarian.

8. Any person refusing or neglecting to pay any penalty or fine shall not be allowed to draw any book from the library.

9. The Librarian shall report to the Trustees, quarterly, the amount of fines imposed and collected, and the amount received for membership dues; and all moneys accruing from these sources shall be expended for the purchase or repair of books.

10. Any person, other than pupils attending, resident in the school district, may become entitled to the privileges of the school library by the payment of an annual or monthly fee as prescribed by the Trustees.

GRADE OF SCHOOLS, ETC.

All schools in which there is a class of three or more pursuing studies below the Third reader shall be classed as primary schools. All schools including and above the Third reader are grammar schools.

While a wise discretion as to methods of teaching should be exercised by principals in pursuing the course of study in the different grades, they must see that the requirements as far as stated have been complied with before the pupil can be promoted to a higher grade, so that the ultimate end so far as herein prescribed may be reached. And in all cases

of promotion from lower to higher grades the principal of the higher grade shall, together with the clerk of the Board of Trustees of such district, be the sole judge as to whether the pupil has attained the necessary proficiency entitling him to such promotion.

No pupil shall be promoted from a lower to a higher grade unless the average percentage of all its studies is seventy-five per cent and unless the percentage in each study is sixty-five per cent or over. These credits to be ascertained by examination at the time when the application for promotion is made.

Classes when sufficiently advanced may pursue, in the discretion of the principal, the following studies in addition to those prescribed by law: Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Universal History, Political Economy, Geometry, Geology, Chemistry, Spanish and Latin; subject however to the following provisions: 1st. Such additional studies shall not be taught to the exclusion of those enumerated in section 81 of the school law. 2nd. School trustees are not authorized to employ special teachers to give instruction in any particular branch.

ARITHMETIC

The knowledge of arithmetic that the pupil must have acquired in the primary grade before advancement must be the four fundamental rules of arithmetic: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. He must be able to multiply by three or four figures in the multiplier and to divide by three figures in the divisor (avoiding the use of decimals). He must also be able to use United States money in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and be able to give the aliquot parts of quantities up to and including sixths, both mentally and in slate and blackboard exercises.

Special attention must be given to rapid and accurate addition by mental effort to the exclusion of mechanical helps, such as by counting upon the fingers or by dots or lines upon the slate or blackboard.

READING.

He must be able to read fluently and correctly any lesson in the Second reader, to know the meaning and orthography of all words in said reader and to have an intelligent understanding of the language of the lessons as set forth in said reader.

GEOGRAPHY.

He must have a sufficient knowledge of geography so as to be able to understand the general sub-divisions of land and water, to know what is meant by sea, island, lake, peninsula, continent, the points of the compass, etc.

WRITING.

He must be able to write with slate or lead pencil any sentence contained in the Second reader.

So far as the text books adopted by this Board are applicable they must be strictly adhered to.

The Board has not adopted any text books for high school studies. The trustees of districts wherein such high school studies are pursued may select such text books upon these subjects as they may deem best.

Adopted by the Territorial Board of Education, May 16, 1887.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

The foregoing law empowers the Board of Education to adopt a list of books for school libraries. This power the Board has not seen fit to exercise, believing that with the limited amount of school money authorized to be

expended library for books the Trustees of the districts will use good sense in making selections, and carefully exclude from the libraries all books of a sectarian or partisan nature.

It is suggested, however, that the first purchases be of *books of reference* only, which are to the scholar what the railroad guide is to the traveler. Next to knowing a thing is knowing where to find what is known about it; and books of reference, such as dictionaries and encyclopedias, though they seem costly, are the most valuable and cheapest for small libraries.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction and County Superintendent will cheerfully assist Trustees in making selections.

INDEX.

	SECTION.
EDUCATION.	
establishing public school system	1-115
TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION	
of whom board consists	1
when to meet	2
powers and duties of board	3
to adopt rules	3
to provide plan increasing school fund	3
to prescribe uniform text-books	3
text-books in cities, how prescribed	3
prescribe course of studies	3
books for school libraries	3
educational and life diplomas	3
revocation of diplomas	3
adoption of official seal	3
record of proceedings kept	3
territorial educational diplomas, when issued	4
territorial diploma, application for	5
life diploma, when issued	6
diplomas, how signed	7
fee charged for diploma	8
TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.	
of whom to consist	9
who chairman of board	10
meeting of board	11
power of board	12
examination of applicants, how conducted	13
standing indorsed on certificate, how	14
normal school, etc., of other States, etc., recognized	15
holder of diploma eligible to teach	16
holders of territorial certificates eligible to teach, how	17
compensation of members of board	18
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	
duties of superintendent	19
to deliver books, property, etc., to successor	20
office to be kept, where	21

	SECTION.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION — Continued.	
compensation of	21
compensation, how paid	21
to superintend public schools	19
to investigate accounts	19
to apportion school moneys	19
to prescribe forms, blanks, etc.	19
not required to visit schools	19
to report to governor	19
what report to contain	19
to have school law printed, etc.	19
to supply copy of school law to teachers, etc.	19
to appoint county boards of examiners	19
to authenticate documents with seal	19
COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.	
probate judge <i>ex officio</i> county school superintendent	22
duty of county superintendent	23
to apportion school moneys to districts	23
to draw warrants for expenses	23
bills to be itemized, vouchers, etc.	23
report to supervisors	23
preside over teachers' institutes	23
issue temporary certificates	23
certify names of persons examined	23
distribute law blanks, etc.	23
to keep certain reports in his office	23
record of official acts	23
audit accounts	23
fill vacancies in trustees	23
to make report	23
notify school trustees of meeting to change text-books	23
penalty for failure to report	24
may open schools when trustees neglect to	25
require school house to be repaired	26
grade schools	27
appoint deputy	28
description of boundaries of district	29
superintendent and deputy may administer oaths	30
salary of county superintendent	31
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.	
institutes when to be held	32
session to continue, how long	33
pay of teachers not stopped by attendance on	34
expenses of institutes	35
joint institutes for two or more counties	36
expenses of joint institutes	36

COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.**SECTION**

board, how appointed	37
chairman of	38
meetings, powers and duties of	39
to enforce rules	39
to examine applicants	39
grant certificates of two grades	39
enforce uniformity of text-books	39
revoke certificates	39
grant certificates to holders of certain diplomas	39
what questions to use on examination	39
certificates only granted to whom	40
compensation to members of board	41

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

designation of district	42
body corporate to sue, hold property, etc	42
what to form district	43
when new district to be established	44
changing boundaries of district	45
action of supervisors in changing boundaries of	46
moneys for new school district	47
new school district ceases if no school opened	48
division of money between old and new districts	49

TRUSTEES.

election of school trustees	50
term for which elected	50
notices of election	51
inspector and judges of election	52
time polls open and close	53
election by ballot	54
who may vote	55
poll and tally lists	56
counting ballots and making returns	57
duties of trustees	58
organization of board	58
prescribe and enforce rules	58
manage school property	58
purchase school property	58
purchase school furniture, etc	58
rent, furnish and insure school property	58
build schools, when	58
purchase or sell school lots	58
conveyances in name of district	58
employ teachers	58
salaries of teachers	58
expulsion of pupils	58

	SECTION.
TRUSTEES — Continued.	
enforce course of study	58
appoint librarians	58
provide for pupils attending school in adjoining district	58
apportionment of money for such purpose	58
to appoint school census marshal	58
to make annual report	58
other reports	58
visit school districts	58
elections to change location of school house	58
changing location of school house	58
litigation affecting district	58
moneys of district, disposal of, etc.	58
schools maintained equal length of time	59
paper, pens, inks, etc., to be furnished school	60
school money first used for salary of teachers, etc.	61
trustees liable for failure to appoint census marshal	62
trustees liable for judgment for teachers' salary	63
DISTRICT CENSUS MARSHALS.	
duty of	64
what census must show	65
absent children included in report, when	66
children of non-resident parents not included	67
to visit each home in making census	68
when district partly in two counties to whom to report	69
power to administer oaths to parents, etc.	70
if census report incorrect, when new one may be taken	71
compensation for taking census	72
neglect of duty by census marshal punishable	72
CLERKS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	
duty of clerk	73
to provide supplies for schools	74
may act as assessor, collector or marshal, when	75
SCHOOLS.	
school year defined	76
school month defined	77
who entitled to be admitted as pupil	78
schools divided into primary and grammar	79
must be taught in English	80
what branches of instruction taught	81
instruction in manners and morals	82
length of daily lessons	83
sectarian or religious teaching not allowed	84
PUPILS.	
who entitled to be	85
to comply with rules	86

	SECTION.
PUPILS—Continued.	
expelled for what	87
defacing school property	88
TEACHERS.	
duties of	89
file certificate with superintendent	89
notify superintendent of taking charge or closing	89
enforce course of study	89
suspension of pupils	89
keep school register	89
monthly report	89
annual report	89
other reports	89
teacher dismissed may appeal to superintendent	90
no warrants to teachers not holding certificate, etc.	91
under eighteen not eligible to teach	92
penalty for using sectarian books	93
to impress morality, truth, etc., on pupil	94
DISTRICT LIBRARIES.	
funds, when used for library	95
library under control of trustees	96
free to pupils	96
TERRITORIAL AND COUNTY SCHOOL TAXES.	
taxes, how levied, amount of, etc	97
collected, constitute special fund	97
school moneys, when paid over and how applied	98
estimate to be furnished supervisors by superintendent	99
levy of taxes by supervisor	100
amount of tax for school purposes	100
taxes collected and form school fund	101
duty of treasurer as to school funds	102
treasurer not entitled to percentage on moneys	103
SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX.	
district tax levied by trustees	104
notice of tax	104
election whether tax shall be levied	104
voting, levying and collection of such tax	104
collection of tax	105
APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS	
rules for apportionment	106
school superintendent, how to apportion	106
district not maintaining school five months	107
such district not entitled to funds	107
funds to credit of school district at close of year	108

	SECTION.
SCHOOL FUNDS AND TAXES GENERALLY.	
money from escheated estates	109
moneys from fines and forfeitures	110
penalty for failure to pay moneys into school fund	111
TEXT-BOOKS.	
rules for adoption of text-books	112
books adopted not to be changed for four years	112
changes when only to be made	112
notice of change to be given	112
advertisement for proposals ¹	112
bids to be read in public	112
sample of books	112
bids when unsatisfactory	112
contract with publisher	112
price for which to be sold to be fixed	112
trustees neglecting to enforce use of, punishable	113
MISCELLANEOUS AND REPEAL PROVISIONS.	
certificates only to issue to moral persons	114
repeal of prior school laws	115

INDEX OF EXTRACTS FROM PENAL CODE.

	PAGE.
SCHOOL LAWS.	
violation of	37
disturbing school	37
abusing teacher	37
disturbing school meeting	37
trustees using wrong text-books	38
trustees using prescribed books	38
trustee interested in school contract	38
trustee, teacher, marshal, etc., making false report	38

INDEX OF RULES OF TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

	PAGE.
FORMS NOT SUPPLIED IN THE SHAPE OF BLANKS.	
form of notice of annual election of school trustees, form 1	38
form of notice or advertisement of a district election for voting a tax to furnish additional school facilities, etc., form 2	39

	PAGE.
form of a petition of parents and guardians who desire to form a new district from parts of one or more old ones, form 3	40
school trustees' report, form 4	41
LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS	42
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS	43
attendance	43
duration of daily school session	43
duration of daily school session in graded and ungraded schools, etc.	44
detention of pupils, etc.	44
responsibility of principals and teachers, etc.	44
teachers must watch conduct, etc., of pupils, etc.	44
teachers must prescribe rules for use of yards, etc.	44
teachers must enter names of applicants, etc.	45
teachers must require excuses from parents and guardians, etc., and excuses	45
pupil must have books, etc.	45
defacing school furniture, etc.	46
cleanliness of pupils, etc.	46
pupils with contagious diseases	46
teacher must read regulations to pupils	46
calisthenics	46
supplies	47
sweeping school room, water, etc.	47
reporting what books used	47
district clerk's certificate that school register has been prop- erly kept	47
rules for pupils	47
instructions for teachers	48
rules for district libraries	49
GRADE OF SCHOOLS, ETC	50
arithmetic	51
reading	52
geography	52
writing	52
library books	52